

THE  
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN  
FOR 1881.

## Prospectus.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN begins the new year under new management and with new material.

It will be a stalwart Republican journal.

It will be the best newspaper in the District of Columbia.

It will furnish during the sessions of Congress a satisfactory report of the proceedings, and will at all times give complete information of the official doings in all Departments of the Government.

It will give all interesting information that can be legitimately obtained concerning the intentions and policies of the ruling power.

In District affairs it will know only the best interests of the people upon whose favor it relies, and will at all times co-operate with progressive citizens, without regard to their political predilections, who have measures to propose and advance for the improvement of the National Capital.

It will furnish a daily record of all the interesting social events of the city, making its society department a special feature.

It will give telegraphic news from all parts of the world reached by the wires, and in its editorials and foreign, domestic, and city news will keep pace with the times.

## THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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## AMUSEMENTS.

**NATIONAL THEATRE.**—"Hunches." **Ford's Opera House.**—Harry Miner and Pat Rooney's Specialty Company. **THEATRE COMIQUE.**—Ella May's Blonde Troupe. **CONCERT ART GALLERY.**—Masterspieces of Art—Admission free, except on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 18, 1881.

KEEP YOUR SEAT, Mr. Kellogg!

The Ohio editors are coming to Washington on a visit. But who will be left in Ohio now to keep the cows out of the back yard?

ANOTHER procession for the purpose of wearing out good shoe leather begins in New York on the 24th instant. It is otherwise known as the O'Leary walking match.

VICTIOUS INDIGNATION by Democratic members at the use of their names for franking the documents illegally sent through the mails is now in order. But please do not be too sympathetic, gentlemen, else a credulous public may say that protest too much.

The New York Herald, with its usual enterprise, gets ahead of competitors by publishing a section of the Esquimaux Dictionary. Here are specimen words: Nu-ka-pai-ar-wee means young man, and nu-le-uk-sa-wee means stands for young woman. These titles ought to complete the first chapter of an Esquimaux novel.

IN SPITE of the efforts of the committee of investigation of the abuse of the franking privilege to keep the evidence from the public, it is leaking out. It shows that many tons of documents were illegally sent through the mails during the campaign by employees of the Democratic campaign committee under the frank of members.

## Virginia Republicans.

A Washington dispatch to a Virginia paper says:

Prominent Virginia Republicans, in a public conversation in the office of the Secretary of the Senate this morning, stated that the proposed call for a straight Republican convention in Richmond, on the 10th of March, is for the express purpose of heading General Mahone off with the Garfield administration.

Are the "prominent Virginia Republicans," who publicly converse in Secretary Burch's office as to the desirability of a straight Republican tender to the Bourbon Funder machine in Virginia, afraid that they would lose ground by waiting? Is their case so desperate that they must rush frantically into the field and try to carry the State Central Committee of the Republican party by storm? Does the faction which is just now being petted by the Bourbons and holding séances in Democratic offices expect to appear as numerous as it can be noisy?

The State Central Committee of the Republican party of Virginia consists of twenty-seven members. Its chairman is ex-United States Senator John F. Lewis. There is a subcommittee of nine, of which General Wickham is chairman. This committee has met, and some members, and others who were not members, have expressed themselves in favor of a Republican State convention, to be held March 10. This is merely a suggestion to the State Central Committee, and being clearly a movement to take snap judgment on the party at a time when the utmost prudence and deliberation are required, we do not believe the suggestion will be heeded.

There is no reason why a party convention should be held in March to nominate a ticket to be voted for more than half a year afterward. We hope the State committee will quietly suppress the unwise proposition.

We think three-fourths of the white Republicans, and nearly all the blacks, are in favor of aiding the Readjusters on a liberal law-and-order platform, and that they will give an unmistakable expression to that effect in any Republican State convention that may be held in Virginia this year. We believe that in pursuing such a course they will have the approval and support of the body of the party throughout the country.

## The Tennessee Senatorship.

Private advices from Tennessee satisfy us that Senator Bailey will not be his own successor, and that the Democratic party in the Legislature is hopelessly demoralized. There will be a break-up, and some Democrats of each faction will obey the logic of events by refusing to enter the tomb with their dead party. The swaggering of the Democratic whippers-in, and their silly threats that they would chase with corruption whoever should disobey them, will not alarm anybody. There are several candidates among the Republicans, one of whom seems likely to be elected. The balloting begins to-day.

## The Funding Bill.

We are perplexed at the sudden timidity of our Republican Representatives. Only a few months ago we were exulting over the financial achievements of the Nation. The success of resumption, the buoyancy of our credit, the eagerness of the world to buy our securities, the favorable balance of trade due to healthy development and industrial confidence rather than to good crops here and the poor crops of Europe, as claimed by the croakers—all these things were the marvels of the age. How changed. We are called upon to provide a bond at a rate of interest and a length of time which will command par for a volume of \$750,000,000. And lo! we find our illustrious Secretary of the Treasury, under whom so much has been accomplished, leading on a panic as if our credit were on the wane; while bewildered and frightened Congressmen stampeled as if possessed of information unknown to the general public. What screw is loose? What disaster impends? How comes it that the Democratic party furnishes more nerve for the occasion than is usually found in a party fresh from disastrous defeat? What bond now out is not selling at a price which makes its interest less than three and a half per cent. on the investment? Why do we find the thought entertained of putting a bond on bearing a rate of interest higher than can be realized on any existing bond at the market price? Has the election of General Garfield hurt our credit? Is the prospect of Republican ascendancy in both branches of Congress a depressing one to those who have money to loan?

We can now enter the market and buy four and four and a half per cent. bonds at a price which will make the actual saving of interest equal to three and an eighth to three and a quarter per cent. Why, then, do we issue a short-time three per cent. in the hope of being able to buy and to call it in at par? Why do we provide so anxiously for a class of bonds on which we can, by purchase, reduce a three per cent. indebtedness, when we all the time have a market in which we can by purchase reduce an indebtedness bearing more than three per cent. on the market price? Would any prudent man buy in his three per cent. notes in preference to his three and an eighth or three and a quarter notes? And yet our Democratic friends who vote for a short-time three per cent. can be governed by no other thought. Why not make a long three per cent.?

A man desirous of making a three per cent. investment would always prefer the longest time bond. Make the three per cent. the longest and it will keep the four and four and a half bonds below the premium which will yield simply three per cent. It is entirely certain that by issuing a long three per cent. we can always buy in our higher rate bonds, sooner maturing, at a larger saving of interest than three per cent.

To recapitulate: A three per cent. loan made on short time, in order that we may have the chances to redeem it, is objectionable; first, because it may not sell at par, and second, because we are compelled to redeem it when the same surplus ought to go to the reduction of the bonds bearing higher actual interest on their market price.

It may be said that if the long-time three should go to premium the four and four and a half would go so high as to yield less than three per cent. to the purchaser. This is not a danger to be much feared, in view of the quotations of English three per cent. consols. They will as often be below as above par, and in a compensating degree in both cases. There is no danger but that we can purchase our indebtedness at any time to come at a rate to net the Government three per cent. or more.

If a short loan is made, all the revenues being devoted to its redemption would perhaps keep it at par; but this would make it impossible to buy other bonds at more advantageous rates. If fifty-year three per cent. bonds were to be authorized, they could be bought for the sinking fund if cheaper than others. Why not have the whole market of our indebtedness—\$1,700,000,000—in which to be buyers at best rates, instead of tying ourselves down inexorably to the redemption of our latest loan of \$700,000,000? Our surplus revenues ought to be invested to the Nation's best advantage. Who will say that our best policy is to cut ourselves off from this, in order to have the privilege of redeeming the loan which is to be the lightest burden of all we are to bear? And yet we pursue that policy if we issue a loan now at three per cent. and make it the same to maturity.

## Our Navy.

Some of the De Lesseps organs sneer at the idea of the Monroe Doctrine being enforced against European powers, because we have so weak a navy. This is an ignoble thought. This mighty people must not assert in its present condition what it ought to be in a condition to maintain! That is the substance of it. When our nationality was assailed in 1801 why did not the same policy prevail? Why did we not wait until we had learned the art of war and levied armies which nothing could subvert? Where would have been our flag, and where the boundary line of our pent-up nationality if such miserable counsels had prevailed? If, as is probable, we can never prepare for war in time of peace, then let us do as we have done before: prepare for peace in time of war—i. e., make ourselves strong enough during the war to conquer a peace. We shall never have a navy until we need one. If the Panama Canal is commenced under our noses it will be only a question of time as to when the United States shall deem it a menace to our commercial interests in peace, and an interference with our rightful facilities for defense in war. If at a late day we should attempt to locate and defend naval stations on the Isthmus, and find ourselves cuffed and kicked by intruders from over the sea, it would be the hopeful beginning of the end. We are a very spirited people after we have received a given amount of kicking. Our weakness invites attack, our patience under wrongs makes our assailants lash us into wakefulness, and, as before remarked, we are liable after a long time to show much spirit. Whenever we get tired of being the weakest we shall make ourselves the strongest naval power in the world. We have iron, coal, timber, muscle, and brains adequate to the work of building a navy, and we don't think it makes much difference by what nation or under what pretext we get flogged into its construction. We hope our Congress will not hesitate to plant this country squarely on the Monroe

Doctrine, without regard to our present lack of preparation for maintaining it. We never bolt our barn-door into the horses are stolen. But that rule rarely observed, we always buy more and better horses, and ever after use the bolt on the new barn. We repeat it, we shall have no navy until after we need one. Let us not submit to wrong because of this well-fixed truth.

## The Fourth of March.

The inauguration of a President of the United States is an event to which the attention of the whole civilized world is attracted, and the ceremonies attendant thereupon are of absorbing interest to all citizens of our Republic of fifty millions of people. To the residents of the District of Columbia it is a National occurrence of peculiar importance, as within its borders gather thousands upon thousands of people from all sections of our common country to witness and take part in the inauguration proceedings. It is a gala day for the Nation's Capital, and is a source of large revenue to all classes of business interests in Washington. The coming inauguration on the 4th of March will, without doubt, be witnessed by a far larger assemblage of American citizens at their National Capital than ever before gathered here upon a similar occasion. This unprecedented large influx of visitors, whose attendance is already assumed, is due in a very large measure to the efforts made by the inauguration committee of citizens of the District, who have taken steps to provide attendant attractions and entertainment for the avalanche of visitors to an extent commensurate with the importance of the occasion. To do this in a proper manner requires a large temporary expenditure of means, and every resident of the Capital can afford to subscribe liberally to the request of the committee, as the returns in a thousand ways from the expenditures of our visitors will reimburse a hundred-fold. Our reputation as inhabitants of the Nation's Capital is at stake; our business interests are directly involved, and should prompt our citizens to stand by the committee and make the coming inauguration a success which will ever redound to the credit and enterprise of the Capital of the Republic. Fellow-citizens, subscribe liberally, for there must be no such word as fail!

**Senator Bruce and the Freedman's Bank.** Senator Bruce has done well in the discharge of the duties assigned him as chairman of the Select Committee on the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. At the last session he reported two bills—one to abolish the office of the three commissioners, who received \$3,000 each per annum for duties merely nominal, and to substitute in their stead the Comptroller of the Currency at a compensation of \$1,000, and the other to provide for the purchase of the Freedman's Bank property by the United States.

The bill to abolish the commissioners was acquiesced in, it is understood, by two of them. It passed the Senate at the last session, and rests upon the Speaker's table. A friendly paper-weight is said to press it down. Whenever the Democratic House sees fit to pass it, \$8,000 a year will go toward the discharge of the debts due the depositors.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the bank's property passed the Senate yesterday. It fixes the maximum price at \$250,000. The property embraces not only the bank building (which is but 62 feet front), but all the land between that and Fifteenth-and-a-half street. The frontage on Pennsylvania avenue is 186 feet 10 inches, and on Fifteenth-and-a-half street (opposite Lafayette Square) of 136 feet; total area, 23,214 square feet. On Fifteenth-and-a-half street the property extends back to the Commissary Department quarters.

If the House will pass this the unfortunate freedmen can have the \$250,000 toward the payment of their claims against the bank. Senator Bruce is entitled to praise for his exertions in this business, and we hope both bills may speedily pass the House.

It falls to the lot of Washington people to often peruse those sad pages in human history which tell of wasted opportunities or a blighted life. But few of these stories are more touching than that connected with the death of the old gentleman who is to be buried to-day, and who was known to local history as the "man in the dome," he having for some years had a stand for the sale of various small articles in the dome of the Capitol building. He was a character in his way, perhaps misunderstood and unappreciated by many, but by those who knew him well counted a genial, whole-souled man, ever ready to accommodate, and doing many acts of unostentatious kindness. A tragic domestic history, which it is unnecessary to recall, brought him to Washington, and, from greater aspirations, he finally accepted this as offering a chance for a living, and perhaps having in mind Goethe's words: "On every height there lies repose," suggesting a possibility of peace to a troubled mind. At any rate, he always seemed tranquilly cheerful, and would often remark, with quiet humor, that he had attained to the highest station in life, having the greatest men in the Nation under him. He leaves a wife and family, from whom he was separated, but in his will he has remembered them by leaving to each some singular articles of vertu, which he had carefully collected and hoarded, and which indeed seemed to be his ruling passion. His connections stand very high, socially, one brother being the millionaire druggist, Wyeth, of Philadelphia, and another a judge of a district court in the South.

**Bernhardt faints in a Chicago theatre.** Is this a sure thing, Sarah, or merely a hysterical "ad"? Life is full of doubts.

## PERSONALITIES.

SARA BERNHARDT does not play on Sunday. Let good people give her credit for that.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD, of Canada, celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday on the 12th inst.

Mrs. HOWE, of the Boston Ladies' Depot Company, is still in jail, having failed to secure bail.

The death is announced in London of the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, D.D., D.C.L. F.R.S., in his eighty-first year.

DR. CLEMENT A. WALKER, superintendent of the Boston Lighthouse for thirty years, has resigned an appointment to the United States National Committee, is a guest at Willard's.

COLONEL GEORGE W. HOOKER, of Vermont, assistant secretary of the Republican National Committee, is a guest at Willard's.

Mrs. OLE BULL will shortly become Mrs. Bjornstjerne Bjornson. So rumor says. She will, in that case, be Bjorn again to a new life.

Mrs. THIERES has left the bulk of her fortune and her home to her sister, Mrs. Doane. Twenty-five thousand francs are given for charitable purposes to the city of Paris; and nearly all M.

There's articles of art and vertu—a goodly mass—go to the Louvre with Mrs. Thiers' dinner service of Saxony porcelain.

GEORGE ELIOT left two unpublished works: one a translation of Spinoza's "Ethics," the other a "History of Ideas of Immortality."

ALEXANDER McCURKE has come to the belief that the solid ground is all right. Then Mr. McCurke can find no fault with a solid North.

EX-GOVERNOR JEWELL, whose work during the campaign caused him to experience a serious attack of illness, is much improved in health.

GOVERNOR MURRAY, of Utah, is evidently in favor of minority representation. Mr. Springer and his reappointment scheme are nowhere.

"JOHN, you're almost forty and not married yet—I declare!" "Why, Mary Ann, you see, Congress hasn't yet removed the tax on matches."

HON. LEONARD SWEET, of Chicago, advises all young lawyers to "start poor." Which the Buffalo Express says is good advice and likely to be generally acted upon.

MR. GLADSTONE made his reappearance in the House of Commons yesterday, after being confined to his residence for a few days in consequence of indisposition.

CHAMBERS G. PATTERSON died at Terre Haute, Ind., yesterday, after several weeks' illness, caused by a complication of influenza and pneumonia. He was a native of Ohio, and was a prominent jurist.

COLONEL CONWELL, of Boston, worked for two years on an Italian historical work, and had the MS. nearly ready for the printer, when a few last Wednesday burned his house and the manuscript went with it.

JOSEPH TOW, of Indiana, told his wife to shut her head. That was twenty-one years ago, and she has not spoken since, though constantly living together as man and wife. Joseph is of course fat and contented.

EDWIN FORRESTER received \$1,000,000 as his share of the money made in his engagements played in 1867 under the management of E. A. Marshall, the theatrical manager, who died on Monday in Philadelphia.

PHILIP J. KRIEGER, Jr., formerly cashier of the Broadway Savings Bank, and treasurer of the school board at St. Louis, Mo., committed suicide at the Western Hotel, corner of Broadway and Carr streets.

HERBERT SPENCER prophesies that the Indian Empire, which is "held together by force in a state of artificial equilibrium," will some day "illustrate by its fall the ineffectiveness arising from its composition."

"WHAT is the first thing to be done in case of an epidemic?" asked Professor Stearns. "See the insurance company," promptly answered the boy at the foot of the class, whose father had been burned out once or twice.—Burlington Hawkeye.

GENERAL GARFIELD'S two sons, Harry and James G., who have been attending school in California, are now in the city. They are members of Colonel Rockwell's household until the 4th of March. They will continue their studies under the direction of Dr. Hawkes.

Mrs. ALBANI, who retired from the operatic stage at the age of thirty-six in order, as she said, that the public should not witness the decline of her powers, was recently induced to reappear in Paris, when she astonished even the critics by the freshness of her voice and splendid vocalization.

YESTERDAY was a brisk day at the Executive Mansion. There was a large number of calls. Among the statesmen who sent in their post-boards and were duly admitted to the presence of the President were Senators Hayes, Ferry, Platt, Saunders, Logan and Blaine; Representatives Aldrich, Newberry, Crook, Harris, of Virginia, Tyson, Everett, Butlerworth, Wilber, Bowman, Norcross, Van Voorhis, and Russell; Secretaries Baileys and Schurz, C. Home, General Devens, and Assistant Postmaster-General Tyler were also among the callers.

**Can This Be No?** A rifle club at Sumter, S. C., which was used to build Republican meetings last summer, has been taken to the city and is now in the hands of members of general Garfield. It is said that the members of this club found their Republican loyalty in the rifle and pistol, and that they are now being used by the Government to suppress the rebellion in the South.

**Resisting Garfield.** General Garfield is mentioned by the Boston Herald as still not only with a mail that has been sent him, but also with a letter from the Boston Herald, which is a very interesting one. It is said that the members of this club found their Republican loyalty in the rifle and pistol, and that they are now being used by the Government to suppress the rebellion in the South.

**A Sad Statement.** I am saddest when I read the census reports, because they show the alleged preponderance of uneducated masses, and to deepen the channel of a myth—S. J. Tilden.

**Aid Them.** Let the "sufferers" make all they can, and aid them to make more. That will help everybody.—Vedderberg Journal.

**How Is This?** To the Editor of The National Republican: One of the anomalies of the Republican party, and one which Southern Republicans have to contend with, is the fact that the party is divided into two factions, one of which is the "old line" and the other is the "new line." The "old line" is the one which is the most numerous, and the "new line" is the one which is the most influential.

**On the part of the builders and the extension of the right hand of fellowship by the Republicans, the party is divided into two factions, one of which is the "old line" and the other is the "new line." The "old line" is the one which is the most numerous, and the "new line" is the one which is the most influential.**

**Yes, yes, their faith fastening Nation's own.** The Republican party is divided into two factions, one of which is the "old line" and the other is the "new line." The "old line" is the one which is the most numerous, and the "new line" is the one which is the most influential.

**The Richmond Rifle Club, of this State, accepts an invitation to attend the inauguration of President Garfield, which will be held in the city of Washington, on the 4th of March.**

**What a spectacle!** Inviting the men who robbed Garfield of his life to attend the inauguration of President Garfield, which will be held in the city of Washington, on the 4th of March.

**ONLY A PRINTER.** [Frozen to death December 30, 1880.] Only a printer, cold in death, Sift in a deep snow drift. He wasn't properly "frozen," and his old "form" wouldn't "lift."

**What to do with Gila.** The Chicago Inter-Ocean says: "Lots of people would subscribe for a shooting-mach if Gila was made the target. It is a good deal of a nuisance to hire some fellow to take him out into a vacant lot and knock him on the head with a fence rail it would be still a nuisance to keep him alive."

**Married Eighty Years.** Josephine Marriero and her wife, Januaria, are living in the city of New York. They were married eighty years ago, and are now both over the age of one hundred years.

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**Another As.** A rector of Philadelphia, in a sermon to women, says: "I object to cigarette hats and long-tailed jackets, and I object to the wearing of jewelry, and I object to the wearing of high-heeled shoes, and I object to the wearing of tight-fitting dresses, and I object to the wearing of anything that is not in accordance with the principles of the Gospel."

**Too Late.** If Charles Courtney had come out ahead in the best race between himself and Hailan at Washington last summer, he would now stand a good chance of entering the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy.—Herald.

## MONDAY'S CONGRESS.

**Kellogg's Case Not Taken Up—Ord's Bill—Work in the House.**

The agenda of Mr. Kellogg in the Senate yesterday to bring up the Kellogg case was a failure. The Kellogg case was again under discussion. Several bills were passed, including one for the relief of the postmaster of the third, fourth, and fifth class was defeated. The bill quieting the title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands in Iowa was passed.

## THE SENATE.

Mr. WALLACE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with sundry amendments, the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. PENDLETON, from the Census Committee, reported, with an accompanying detailed report, a bill making appropriation for completing, compiling, and publishing the returns of the tenth census.

Mr. GARLAND presented the report of the congressional visitors to West Point, and accompanying the same, a bill amending existing laws in relation to the Military Academy at West Point. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Several bills were introduced and referred. On motion of Mr. BRUCE, the bill authorizing and directing the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury, for public use, the property known as the "Kellogg case" was passed.

On motion of Mr. BURKE, by unanimous consent, the orders were suspended, and the Senate took up the bill for the relief of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord. The bill passed without debate.

On motion of Mr. TILLEY, the Senate then took up and passed, finally, without amendment, the bill for the relief of the postmaster of the third, fourth, and fifth class was defeated.

The calendar of general orders was then proceeded with, and several bills passed finally without amendment, as follows: Authorizing the Treasurer of the United States to convert into cash certain bonds held in trust for the Shawnee Indians; for the relief of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company; to amend clause 2 of the general incorporation laws of the District of Columbia; for the relief of Margaret B. Frank, sole heir at law of Thomas L. Frank, deceased, of Green Bay, Wis.

The following were also disposed of as stated: Bill to amend section 1867 of the Revised Statutes. Mr. HOAR, after a criticism upon the practice of passing bills by majority vote, moved to amend the title of the bill, and to insert in lieu of the title "An act to provide for furnishing certain lands to soldiers." Agreed to, and the bill passed.

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